

- | |
|---|
| <p>6. DESIGNATION OF THE FORMER OVERBROOK PUBLIC SCHOOL, 149 KING GEORGE STREET, UNDER PART IV OF THE <i>ONTARIO HERITAGE ACT</i></p> <p>DÉSIGNATION DE L'ANCIENNE OVERBROOK PUBLIC SCHOOL SITUÉE AU 149, RUE KING GEORGE, EN VERTU DE LA PARTIE IV DE LA <i>LOI SUR LE PATRIMOINE DE L'ONTARIO</i></p> |
|---|

COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

That Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the former Overbrook Public School, 149 King George Street under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value attached as Document 5.

RECOMMANDATION DU COMITÉ

Que le Conseil publie un avis d'intention de désigner l'ancienne Overbrook Public School située au 149, rue King George, en vertu de la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario* et conformément à la déclaration de valeur sur le plan du patrimoine culturel faisant l'objet du document 5.

DOCUMENTATION / DOCUMENTATION

1. Acting Deputy City Manager's Report, Planning and Infrastructure, dated 25 May 2016 (ACS2016-PAI-PGM-0104).

Rapport du Directeur municipal adjoint par intérim, Urbanisme et infrastructure, daté le 25 mai 2016 (ACS2016-PAI-PGM-0104).

2. Extract of draft Minutes, Built Heritage Sub-committee, 9 June 2016

Extrait de l'ébauche du procès-verbal, Sous-comité du patrimoine bâti, le 9 juin 2016

3. Extract of draft Minutes, Planning Committee, 28 June 2016

Extrait de l'ébauche du procès-verbal, Comité de l'urbanisme, le 28 juin 2016.

**Report to
Rapport au:**

**Built Heritage Sub-Committee / Sous-comité du patrimoine bâti
June 9, 2016 / 9 juin 2016**

and / et

**Planning Committee / Comité de l'urbanisme
June 28, 2016 / 28 juin 2016**

**and Council / et au Conseil
July 13, 2016 / 13 juillet 2016**

**Submitted on May 25, 2016
Soumis le 25 mai 2016**

**Submitted by
Soumis par:**

John L. Moser,

**Acting Deputy City Manager / Directeur municipal adjoint par intérim,
Planning and Infrastructure / Urbanisme et Infrastructure**

Contact Person

Personne ressource:

**Lee Ann Snedden, Acting Chief / Chef par intérim, Development Review Services /
Services d'Examen des projets d'aménagement, Planning and Growth
Management / Urbanisme et Gestion de la croissance
(613) 580-2424, 25779, LeeAnn.Snedden@ottawa.ca**

Report Author / Auteur du rapport:

**Lesley Collins, Planner II / Urbaniste II, Development Review Services / Services
d'Examen des projets d'aménagement, Heritage Services Section / Section des
Services du Patrimoine
(613)580-2424, 21586, Lesley.Collins@ottawa.ca**

Ward: RIDEAU-VANIER (12)

File Number: ACS2016-PAI-PGM-0104

SUBJECT: Designation of the former Overbrook Public School, 149 King George Street, under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*

OBJET: Désignation de l'ancienne Overbrook Public School située au 149, rue King George, en vertu de la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario*

REPORT RECOMMENDATION

That the Built Heritage Sub-Committee recommend that Planning Committee recommend that Council issue a Notice of Intention to Designate the former Overbrook Public School, 149 King George Street under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* according to the Statement of Cultural Heritage Value attached as Document 5.

RECOMMANDATION DU RAPPORT

Que le Sous-comité du patrimoine bâti recommande au Comité de l'urbanisme de recommander au Conseil de publier un avis d'intention de désigner l'ancienne Overbrook Public School située au 149, rue King George, en vertu de la partie IV de la *Loi sur le patrimoine de l'Ontario* et conformément à la déclaration de valeur sur le plan du patrimoine culturel faisant l'objet du document 5.

BACKGROUND

The former Overbrook Public School, 149 King George Street, is a two-storey school constructed in phases beginning in 1916. The building is located on the corner of King George and Quill Streets in Overbrook and is currently operated as a private elementary school.

In February 2014, the Heritage Section received a request to designate this building from the Overbrook Community Association. This report has been prepared because the designation of properties under the *Ontario Heritage Act* requires approval of City Council.

DISCUSSION

The Official Plan, the Provincial Policy Statement and the *Ontario Heritage Act* all provide policy direction related to the designation of individual properties under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Official Plan

The Official Plan has policies related to heritage in Cultural Heritage Resources, Section 2.5.5. The following policy provides for the identification and designation of individual buildings under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

2.5.5.2 Individual buildings, structures and cultural heritage landscapes will be designated as properties of cultural heritage value under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

Provincial Policy Statement

Section 2.6.1 of the Provincial Policy Statement 2014 contains the following policy regarding the protection of cultural heritage resources: “significant built heritage resources and significant cultural heritage landscapes shall be conserved.”

The designation of this building is consistent with the Provincial Policy Statement.

Ontario Heritage Act

Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act* provides municipalities with the authority to designate properties of cultural heritage value. Section 29 (4) of the *Ontario Heritage Act* sets out the process for designation of individual buildings. It requires that Council consult with its municipal heritage committee and that the official notice served on the owner shall contain a description of the property and a statement explaining the cultural heritage value or interest of the property and a description of the heritage attributes of the property. The Notice of Intention to Designate must also be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the community. The proposed Statement of Cultural Heritage Value for Overbrook Public School is included as Document 5.

Ontario Regulation 09/06

Regulation 09/06 (see Document 3) sets out criteria for designation under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*. It states that:

A property may be designated under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest. These criteria are organized into three groups; design or physical value, historical or associative value and contextual value.

The former Overbrook Public School, 149 King Edward Avenue meets the criteria for design, associative and contextual values.

Design Value

The former Overbrook Public School has design value as an example of the Collegiate Gothic style. The Collegiate Gothic is a late variation of the Gothic Revival style, inspired by the university campuses of Oxford and Cambridge in England that became popular for universities and schools across North America in the early 20th century.

Overbrook Public School is constructed of red brick with Indiana limestone details and a poured concrete foundation. Collegiate Gothic style features include the use of brick and limestone, the symmetrical facades, secondary cornice of stone and metal, and the carved date stone and decorative stone details.

Associative Value

Overbrook Public School meets the criteria for associative or historical value for its association with the early development of the Overbrook neighbourhood. Constructed in 1916, the school is one of the earliest remaining buildings in the neighbourhood. The building also has cultural heritage value for its association with two Ottawa architectural firms; Milson and Burgess who designed the original building and Walter Sylvester who designed the 1947 addition.

Contextual Value

The former Overbrook Public School meets the criteria for contextual value as a landmark in the local community. As an early 20th century institutional building, located on a prominent corner, the former public school has been a community hub since its construction.

Additional information about the building is available in the Heritage Survey and Evaluation Form, attached as Document 4.

Conclusion

The former Overbrook Public School, 149 King George Street, meets all three of the criteria of Ontario Regulation 09/06. It has design value as an example of the Collegiate Gothic Style, historic value for its role in the early development of Overbrook and contextual value as a local landmark. Designation of this property is consistent with the Official Plan and the Provincial Policy Statement. For these reasons, the department recommends the issuance of the Notice of Intention to Designate under Part IV of the *Ontario Heritage Act*.

RURAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no rural implications associated with this report.

CONSULTATION

The property owner is aware of the proposed designation and is not in support.

The Overbrook Community Association submitted the request to designate the property and is aware of the proposed designation.

Heritage Ottawa was notified of the proposed designation.

COMMENTS BY THE WARD COUNCILLOR

Councillor Nussbaum is aware of the proposed designation.

LEGAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no legal impediments to adopting the recommendations outlined in this report.

RISK MANAGEMENT IMPLICATIONS

There are no risk management implications.

FINANCIAL IMPLICATIONS

There are no direct financial implications.

ACCESSIBILITY IMPACTS

There are no accessibility implications associated with this report.

TERM OF COUNCIL PRIORITIES

This project addresses the following Term of Council Priority:

HC4 – Support Arts, Culture and Heritage.

SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION

Document 1 Location Map

Document 2 Photos

Document 3 Ontario Regulation 09/06

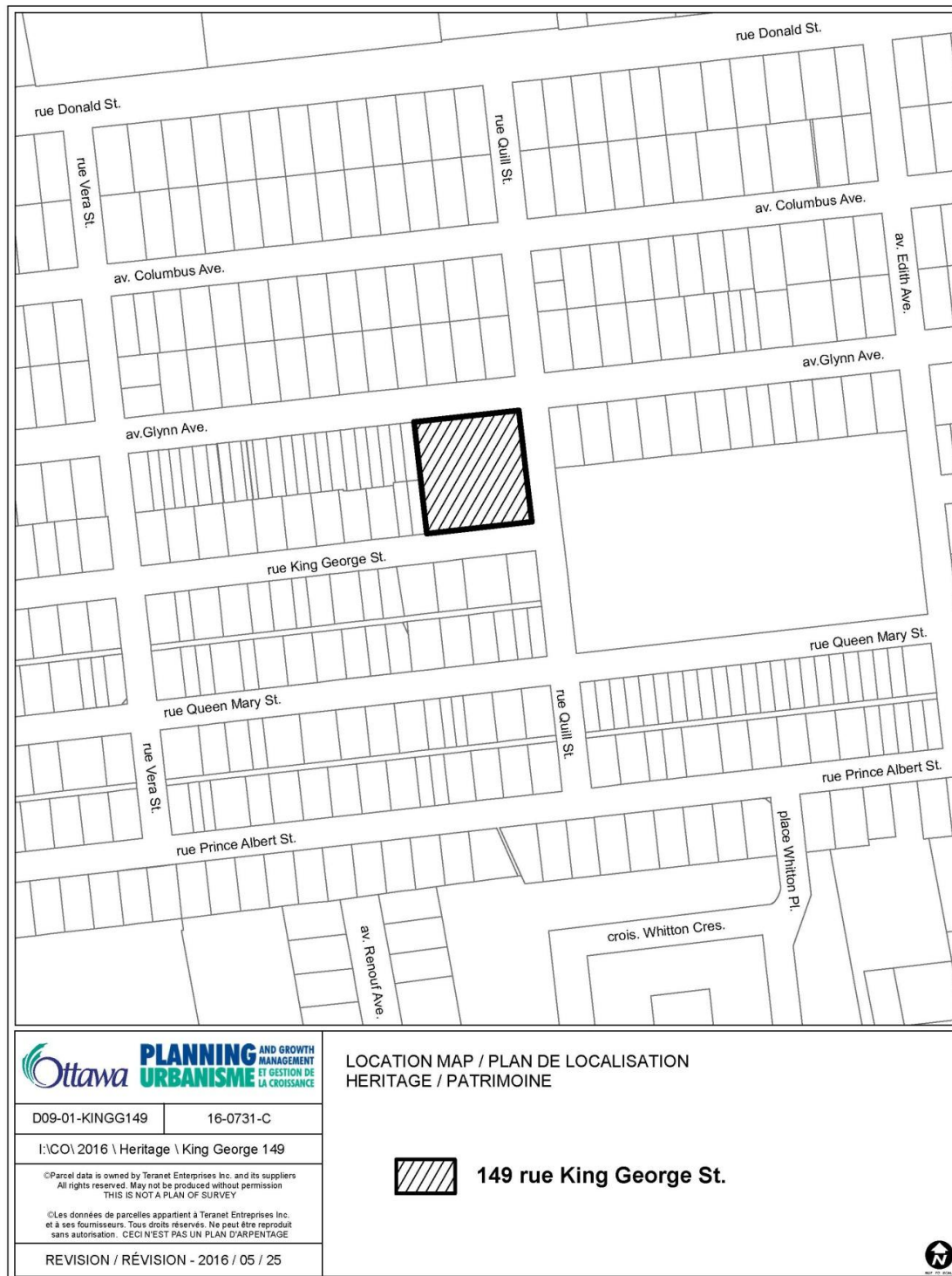
Document 4 Heritage Survey and Evaluation Form

Document 5 Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

DISPOSITION

City Clerk and Solicitor Department, Legislative Services to notify the property owner and the Ontario Heritage Trust (10 Adelaide Street East, 3rd Floor, Toronto, Ontario, M5C 1J3) of Council's decision.

Document 1 – Location Map



Document 2 – Photos



Historic photo, circa 1930 Ottawa Carleton District School Board Archives



Historic photo (pre 1947) courtesy Joanne Lockyear



Front (south) facade



East facade



West Facade



East facade from the south showing the 1947 and 1955 sections of the school



Date stone





View looking west near corner of Quill and King George Streets

Document 3 – Ontario Regulation 09/06

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE OR INTEREST

Consolidation Period: From January 25, 2006 to the [e-Laws currency date](#).

No amendments.

This is the English version of a bilingual regulation.

Criteria

- 1. (1)** The criteria set out in subsection (2) are prescribed for the purposes of clause 29 (1) (a) of the *Act*. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (1).
- (2) A property may be designated under section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* if it meets one or more of the following criteria for determining whether it is of cultural heritage value or interest:
1. The property has design value or physical value because it,
 - i. is a rare, unique, representative or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method,
 - ii. displays a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit, or
 - iii. demonstrates a high degree of technical or scientific achievement.
 2. The property has historical value or associative value because it,
 - i. has direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity, organization or institution that is significant to a community,
 - ii. yields, or has the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture, or
 - iii. demonstrates or reflects the work or ideas of an architect, artist, builder, designer or theorist who is significant to a community.
 3. The property has contextual value because it,
 - i. is important in defining, maintaining or supporting the character of an area,

- ii. is physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings, or
- iii. is a landmark. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 1 (2).

Transition

2. This Regulation does not apply in respect of a property if notice of intention to designate it was given under subsection 29 (1.1) of the *Act* on or before January 24, 2006. O. Reg. 9/06, s. 2.

Document 4 – Heritage Survey and Evaluation Form

HERITAGE SURVEY AND EVALUATION FORM

Building Name and Address: Overbrook School

Construction Date: 1916

Original Owner: School Section 25, Gloucester Township



CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE/ INTEREST

	Yes	No
Design Value	X	
Historical Value	X	
Contextual Value	X	

A property may be designated under Section 29 of the *Ontario Heritage Act* if it meets one of more of the above criteria. Ontario Regulation 09/06

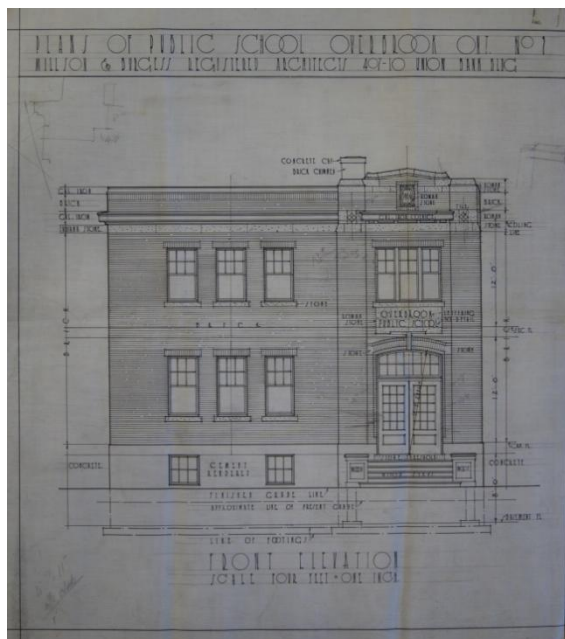
Design or Physical Value Prepared by: Lesley Collins

Month/Year: April 2016

Architecture

Is the property a rare, unique, representative, or early example of a style, type, expression, material or construction method? YES

Overbrook Public School, 149 King George Street is two storey brick building with a flat roof and a high basement that was constructed in phases beginning in 1916. Designed in anticipation of later additions, it was originally a 40 x 40 foot, two room school. This structure remained until 1947 when an L-shaped addition was constructed (in 1947) to accommodate the first children of the baby boom. This addition extended the building three bays to the east, matched the original building in style and architectural detailing and created a symmetrical front



façade. A second addition was constructed at the rear of the school in 1955.

The design of Overbrook Public School is simple and inspired by the Collegiate Gothic style. The Collegiate Gothic is a late variation of the Gothic Revival style, inspired by the university campuses of Oxford and Cambridge in England, which became popular for universities and schools across North America in the early 20th century.



Overbrook Public School is constructed of red brick with Indiana limestone details and a poured concrete foundation. Collegiate Gothic style features include the use of brick and limestone, the symmetrical facades,

secondary cornice of stone and metal, and the carved date stone and decorative stone details. The building also features rectangular window openings with stone sills and brick voussoirs. All windows have been replaced.

The main entrance is located in a projecting bay, originally located at the side of the building, now the centre of the front facade (after the 1947 addition). This bay features a double door with a transom window and brick voussoirs and limestone keystone above the door. A carved date stone and stone entablature with the words "Overbrook Public School" are located above the entrance. The door is flanked by limestone capped, brick pilasters that break the cornice line. The parapet is capped with a brick and stone pediment.

Craftsmanship/Artistic Merit

Does the property display a high degree of
craftsmanship or artistic merit? NO

This building is a simple interpretation of the Collegiate Gothic style and does not display a high degree of craftsmanship or artistic merit.

Technical/Scientific Merit

Does the property demonstrate a high degree of
technical or scientific achievement? NO

The original two room school was designed to facilitate later additions to accommodate a growing student population. Additions were constructed in 1947 and 1955.

Summary

Overbrook Public School is an example of an early 20th century neighbourhood school inspired by the Collegiate Gothic style and designed to accommodate additions as the student population increased.

Sources

Richard Hubert Millson/McLean and MacPhadyen fonds/D4333F11, Project [20] "Public School, Item 6" Library and Archives Canada.

Historical and Associative Value

Prepared by: Lesley Collins

Date of Construction: 1916 (1947, 1955)

Month/Year: April 2016

Historical Associations

Does the property have direct associations with a theme, event, belief, person, activity organization or institution that is significant to a community? YES

Overbrook School is associated with the theme of early 20th century development of the areas surrounding former Ottawa. Overbrook Public School is located in former Gloucester Township, located to the east of the former City of Ottawa on land originally owned by John Sharp and George Sparks (cousin of prominent Ottawan Nicholas Sparks). Sharp's land was subdivided in 1911 by his land agent Francis Laderoute. There were 25 residents listed in Overbrook in the 1912 City Directory. By 1919 there were 120 residents and by 1921 there were 200 residents listed in the City Directory.

The north half of the property for the school was donated by Esther Wolff (formerly Sparks) from her father's estate and the south half of the property fronting onto King George Street was donated by land agent, Francis Laderoute. Overbrook Public School was constructed in 1916 by Gloucester Township School Section 25 to accommodate the growing population of the new neighbourhood. Prior to its construction, local children walked to the nearest school in Eastview (now Vanier).

Typical of early schools, Overbrook Public School served as a community hub for most of its history including serving as a church, Sunday school, community meeting hall, daycare and a location for sporting events and community dances. Overbrook Public School closed in 2001 and the building is now operated as a private school.

Community History

Does the property yield, or have the potential to yield, information that contributes to an understanding of a community or culture? YES

Located in former Gloucester Township, Overbrook Public School is a reminder of the early development of suburban neighbourhoods surrounding Ottawa. Overbrook was annexed by Ottawa in 1950.

Representative Work

Does the property demonstrate or reflect the work or ideas of an architect, artist, building, designer or theorist who is significant

to a community?

YES

Millson and Burgess

Overbrook Public School was designed by the Ottawa architecture firm of Millson and Burgess. Millson and Burgess practiced together for 10 years in the early 20th century. The firm designed fire halls, libraries, schools, churches and private residences in Ottawa and the surrounding area.

Cecil Burgess was a well known Ottawa architect, practicing in the capital for over 50 years. He was born in England in 1888 and immigrated to Canada in 1905, beginning his architectural career in 1908 as an assistant at the firm of Weeks and Keefer, later forming a short-lived partnership with Arthur Weeks. In 1915, Burgess joined Richard Millson to form Millson and Burgess. Richard Millson was an architect in Ottawa for a brief period of time in the early 20th century. He was born in England in 1886 and immigrated to the United States in 1908 before moving to Canada in 1915. Millson practiced with Burgess until he returned to the United States in 1926. He practiced in the New York area until his death in 1946. During the Second World War, Burgess moved to Nova Scotia to oversee the construction of buildings on the HMCS Cornwallis Naval Base. After the war he returned to Ottawa and practiced under his own name and also in partnership with J. Malcolm McLean until his death in 1956.

Walter Sylvester

The 1947 addition to Overbrook Public School was designed by Ottawa architect Walter Sylvester. Sylvester was a long-time resident of Overbrook and Sylvester Street now bears his name. He was born in Ottawa in 1894 and trained as an architect under Ottawa architect Werner E. Noffke, joining Noffke as a partner in 1922. In 1935, Sylvester opened his own practice and continued to practice until 1964. In the 1940s Sylvester was responsible for the design of additions to several schools in former Gloucester Township.

Summary

Overbrook Public School is one of the earliest remaining buildings in the Overbrook neighbourhood and is associated with the early development of the neighbourhood. The school was designed in sections by two well-known Ottawa architectural firms.

Sources

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada. "Cecil Burgess"
www.dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node1246

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada. "Richard H. Millson."
www.dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node1486

Biographical Dictionary of Architects in Canada. "Walter Charles Sylvester."

<http://dictionaryofarchitectsincanada.org/node/2094>

Ottawa City Directory. Various years (1910-1930).

Overbrook Community Association. "Submission in Support of Request for Heritage Protection for Overbrook Public School." 2014.

Serre, Robert. "Pioneer Families of Janeville" Gloucester Historical Society 2008.

H. Belden & Company. Illustrated Historical Atlas of the County of Carleton. 1879

City of Ottawa Registered Plan 342. 1911.

Contextual Value

Prepared by: Lesley Collins

Month/Year: April 2016



1928

2014

Community Character

Is the property important in defining, maintaining, or supporting the character of the area?
YES

Overbrook Public School is one of the oldest buildings in the Overbrook neighbourhood and is important in supporting its early 20th century character. The 1928 aerial photo (left) above shows the early development of the neighbourhood which was originally subdivided in 1911 but not fully built out until after the Second World War. Today, Overbrook is a mature residential neighbourhood in the urban area of Ottawa.

Context

Is the property physically, functionally, visually or historically linked to its surroundings?
YES

For 100 years, Overbrook Public School has functioned and it is contextually linked to the community through its use as an institution.

Landmark

Is the property a landmark?
YES

As an early 20th century institutional building, prominently located on a corner that has served as a community hub, Overbrook Public School, 149 King George Street, is a landmark in the Overbrook neighbourhood.

Summary

Overbrook Public School, 149 King George Street, is one of the earliest remaining buildings in the neighbourhood and serves as a reminder of the community's development. Its location on a corner and its role as a community hub make the building a landmark.

Document 5 – Statement of Cultural Heritage Value

Overbrook Public School, 149 King George Street

Description of Property

The former Overbrook Public School, 149 King George Street, is a two-storey rectangular building clad in red brick and constructed in three phases in 1916, 1947 and 1955. The building is located on the corner of King George and Quill Streets in the Overbrook neighbourhood.

Heritage Value

The former Overbrook Public School has design value as a simple example of the Collegiate Gothic style, popular for school construction across North America from 1900-1930. A late variation of the Gothic Revival style, the Collegiate Gothic style was inspired by the British universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Features of the building typical of the style include the use of red brick and limestone, symmetrical facades with evenly spaced windows and the decorative stone details. The building also has physical value because it was designed in anticipation of later additions; it was an asymmetric two room school, which remained until 1947, when a large L-shaped addition was built to accommodate the first children of the baby boom.

Overbrook Public School has historic value for its association with the development of public schools in former Gloucester Township in the early 20th century. Constructed beginning in 1916, Overbrook Public School is one of the earliest remaining buildings in Overbrook. The building has associative value as an example of the work of two Ottawa architectural firms. Millson and Burgess, responsible for the design of the original building in 1916, was a prolific architectural firm in Ottawa in the early 20th century, designing a variety of buildings including churches, libraries and private residences in Ottawa and the surrounding area. Architect Walter Sylvester designed the 1947 addition to the building. Sylvester was a long time Overbrook resident and trained under celebrated Ottawa architect W.E. Noffke in the early 20th century. In the 1940s, Sylvester designed additions to several schools in former Gloucester Township.

Prominently located on a corner, Overbrook Public School has contextual value as a local landmark which has served as a community hub and serves as a reminder of the community's early development.

Heritage Attributes

Key elements that embody Overbrook Public School's cultural heritage value as an example of the Collegiate Gothic style include:

- two-storey massing with a high basement and flat roof;
- red brick construction with limestone details;
- symmetrical facades;
- prominent cornice with stone frieze;
- the central projecting bay on the south facade including:
 - double door with transom window and brick voussoirs and limestone key stone over the door;
 - carved date stone,
 - stone panel inscribed with the words "Overbrook Public School";
 - brick pilasters with limestone caps that break the cornice; and
 - parapet capped with a brick and stone pediment;
- rectangular window openings with stone sills and brick lintels in groups of three on south facade and the 1916 portion of the west façade;
- rectangular window openings with continuous sills in groups of six on the 1947 east and west facades;
- entrance bays on the east and west facades with large stairwell windows, double doors with transom windows and stone capped brick pilasters and pedimented parapets; and
- decorative stone and brick details on the east and west facades.

The contextual value of the former Overbrook Public School as a local landmark is embodied through its location at the corner of King George Street and Quill Street.

Only the 1916 and 1947 portions of the building are included in the designation. Later additions and the interior of the building are excluded from this designation.